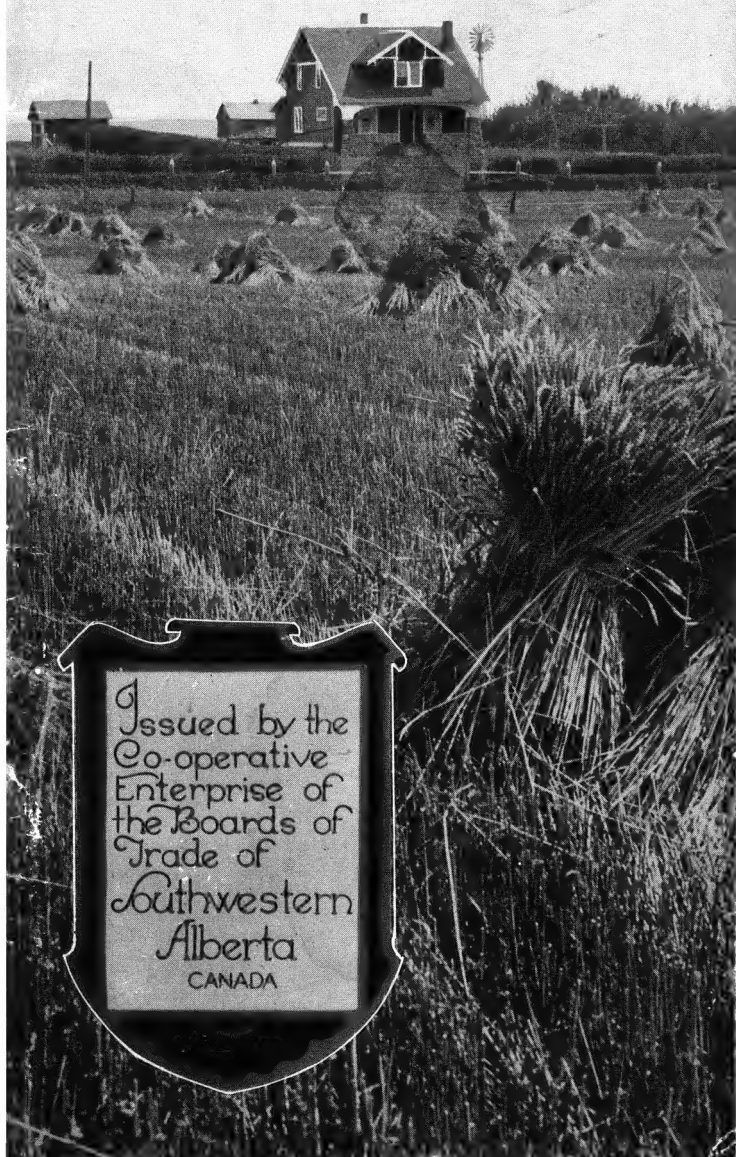


*Prosperity  
Awaits  
You in* Southwestern  
Alberta *Canada*



Issued by the  
Co-operative  
Enterprise of  
the Boards of  
Trade of  
Southwestern  
Alberta  
CANADA



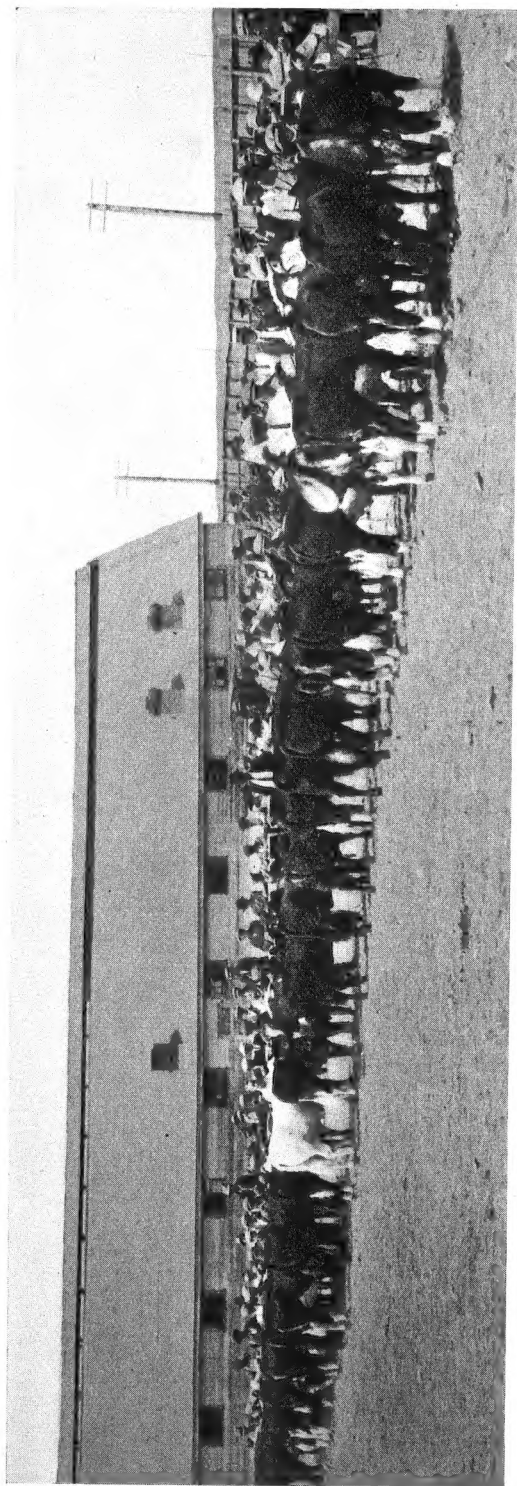
# Southwestern Alberta Canada



*Issued by the Co-operative Enterprise of  
the Boards of Trade of*

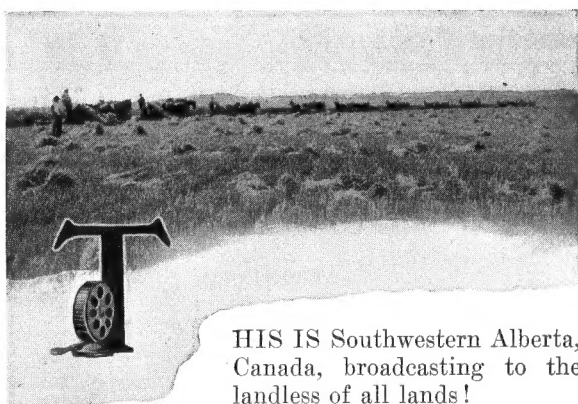
**SOUTHWESTERN ALBERTA  
CANADA**

**APRIL, 1926**



*Calf Club Class at Lethbridge Summer Fair—28 prize beauties*

LETHBRIDGE HERALD JOB PRINT  
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA



**THIS IS** Southwestern Alberta,  
Canada, broadcasting to the  
landless of all lands!

This is a message of opportunity to the world!

Southwestern Alberta wants settlers to come and make their homes in a country of proven crops, good highway and transportation facilities, good markets, and among good people.

The pioneering is done in Southwestern Alberta, but pioneer opportunities still exist in plenty.

Land is still cheap. Land that will raise up to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre can still be bought from \$10 per acre to \$40. Compared to the old sections of North America—where the \$10 wheat land of the pioneer is now selling for \$150 to \$500 when used to carry on mixed farming—Southwestern Alberta offers the young man the greatest opportunity on the continent to buy land, build a home and gather together a competence for life. New life and a new fortune await you here.

Southwestern Alberta offers a wide range of opportunities. You may ranch in the foothills—the Prince of Wales chose the foothills of the Alberta Rockies for his Canadian home, a ranch of 4000 acres. You may engage in wheat or mixed farming on the great level prairies, with no brushing to do, or stumps to pull—land ready for the plow. You may grow sugar beets and carry on dairying on the quarter million acres of irrigated land.

#### **World Wheat Records**

Southwestern Alberta is in the heart of the hard wheat belt that has made Western Canada famous. In 1912, a bushel of wheat from the Raymond district of Southwestern Alberta won

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## Land of Opportunity

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the world's prize against strong international competition at the International Dry Farming Congress. In 1916, on the Noble farm at Nobleford, 1000 acres of spring wheat in one block broke the world's record for production on a thousand acres—54,383 bushels of the field, or an average of 54 bushels, 23 pounds to the acre.

Southwestern Alberta has an average rainfall of 15 to 20 inches depending upon location. It averages more than 2300 hours a year of bright sunshine. It averages about 115 frost free days, making it possible to grow almost any of the crops that are grown anywhere in Western Canada. It is pre-eminently a healthy climate, because it averages about 3000 feet above sea level. It is in the Chinook wind belt, moderating its winters. Southwestern Alberta was, before the white man came 40 years ago, the winter home of the buffalo because they could range throughout the winter months and find plenty of forage. It is, therefore, a natural livestock country.

Fifty-two years ago Southwestern Alberta belonged to the Indians and the buffalo. In 1874 the Royal North-West Mounted Police entered the territory, bringing law and order. They established themselves at Fort Macleod, where now is a thriving town. Thirty years later, following the cattle ranching period, came the farmers. Today there are 100,000 people living in Southwestern Alberta, with thriving cities and towns, coal mining, flourishing industries, all built upon a prosperous farming industry. There is room for hundreds of thousands more people; there are opportunities waiting for them because there is still plenty of land available. Southwestern Alberta needs people to develop its wonderful agricultural resources, and this is an invitation to the land hungry to come.

Mountains and foothills and prairies make up this land of Southwestern Alberta. The magnificent Canadian Rocky Mountains form the western border of the inland empire described within the covers of this booklet. The International Boundary between Canada and the United States bounds it on the south, with Montana as the neighboring State. East from the mountains it stretches 125 miles. North from the "border" 100 miles, and

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## Southwestern Alberta

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you are still in Southwestern Alberta. Ten million acres, only partially settled; land for thousands upon thousands.

### A Great Wheat Country

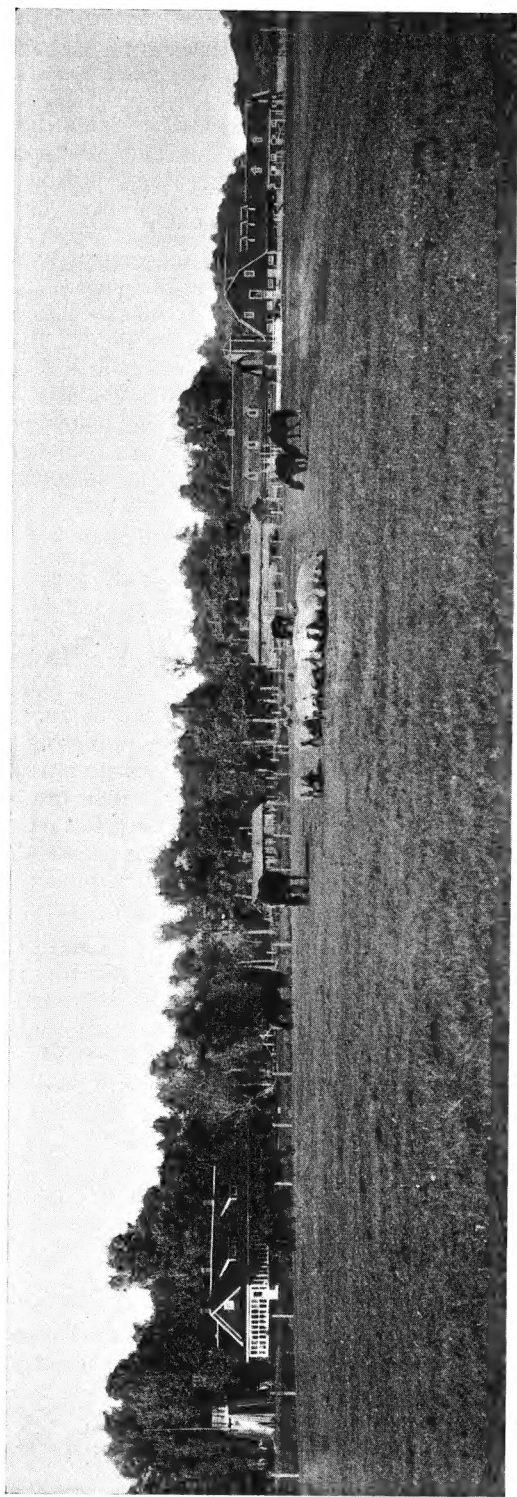
Southwestern Alberta, which comprises the major portion of the Lethbridge division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has many districts which have shipped more than a million bushels of wheat in a single year in the past, and which will do so again. In 1923 the Lethbridge division of the Canadian Pacific railway shipped 34,000,000 bushels of wheat; in 1924, the same division shipped 25,000,000 bushels out of the 65,000,000 bushels produced in the Province of Alberta, and again in 1925, it shipped 25,000,000 bushels.

Southwestern Alberta can, indeed, boast of being one of the great hard spring wheat producing sections of the Canadian West. The prairie country stretching eastward from the foothill slopes is a natural wheat country. Land that is level and fertile, capable of producing as high as 60 bushels of wheat to the acre under ideal weather conditions, with 20 to 40 bushel crops the expected in normal years—land which can be farmed at a minimum of expense because there is no clearing to do, land ready for the plow—that is what one finds over the plains region of Southwestern Alberta.

And in that area, owing to the availability of water from the mountain streams higher up, one finds, as may be expected, the big irrigation projects of Alberta. Irrigation occupies an important place in agriculture in Southwestern Alberta, but it is a place which is complementary to the type of farming carried on outside the limits of the irrigated tracts. This is usually known, in contrast to irrigated farming, as "*dry farming*," under which name it is known through the great plains sections of both Canada and the United States.

### Agricultural History

Fifty years ago or little more, Southwestern Alberta was the great hunting ground of the Indians; the buffalo roamed in countless herds. Coincident with the arrival of the Royal North-West Mounted Police came the cattle rancher.



*"E. P. Ranch," Royal Ranch of the Prince of Wales in Southwestern Alberta Foothills.*



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## Southwestern Alberta

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The ranges of the buffalo became the great cattle ranges of history. The Mounted Police and the cowboy brought civilization—and that was only a short half-century ago. It was ideal cattle range, with its short grass which cured perfectly each fall, furnishing natural hay right out on the range throughout the winter. But the climate and the soil were too good to be given over for long to the big cattle herds, and in the early days of the present century the farmer came in.

It was in 1906 that John Silver, a pioneer from the State of Utah, saw the possibilities of growing wheat upon the cattle ranges of Southwestern Alberta. In that year he harvested a crop of 40,000 bushels of winter wheat from 1000 acres southeast of the city of Lethbridge. Then came Southern Alberta's first land boom—just such a boom as had, many years previous, filled up Kansas and Oklahoma, North Dakota and Montana in the United States. It was the day of the homesteader seeking free land. Between 1906 and 1912, farmers came by the thousands, the barbed-wire fence made its appearance, and more than a million and a quarter acres of land in Southwestern Alberta were put under the plow. Bonanza farming in all its forms was undertaken, and the results paralleled such ventures in other parts of the North American continent. Some succeeded, others failed, but the net result was that Southwestern Alberta was established as a great wheat country, and so it remains, though each year it is turning more and more to diversified farming, which is the safe and sane system that always, through the plains States and Provinces, replaces the wheat farming of the boom period. Along with wheat farming came the beginning of irrigation. The pioneer irrigation project of the Dominion of Canada was established by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company in the early days of the century just east and south of Lethbridge, and it was from this start that irrigation has spread until today there are more than a quarter of a million acres of irrigated land lying in the heart of the great wheat fields.

### Climate

Southwestern Alberta, which lies at an average elevation of about 3000 feet, has a characteristic

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## Land of Opportunity

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climate of its own. It lies in the path of the balmy chinook wind, generally accepted as coming from the Japan current of the Pacific Ocean, with the result that its winters are much less severe than in most sections of the States and Provinces of the Great Plains which stretch north and south for thousands of miles to the east of the Rocky Mountains. In the cattle ranching days, herds ran the ranges throughout the winter, just as the buffalo had done before the white man came. The result of this mild winter climate is that, even though the thermometer reaches to 40 below zero at times, livestock on the farms and ranches are carried through with a minimum of expense for winter shelter. Fed in the open, with little more than a grove of trees or a straw shed for shelter, the cost of production is lower than where expensive winter stabling of all livestock is necessary.

Precipitation throughout Southwestern Alberta varies considerably, ranging from 12 to 25 inches annually. In the foothills districts the average is 18 to 20 inches, while further east on the plains the average is 14 to 18 inches, with about a 15 inch average, as will be seen in the table of precipitation at Lethbridge appearing elsewhere in this booklet. Generally speaking, the major portion of the rainfall comes during the growing months of May, June, July and August, and eight inches of rain in these months is generally sufficient to assure a crop averaging around 25 bushels of wheat, with 35 and 40 bushel crops not uncommon. In 1915, when 11.31 inches of rain fell in May, June and July, the average wheat yield of Southwestern Alberta was more than 32 bushels per acre, and the total wheat shipments of the Lethbridge Railway Division reached more than 38,000,000 bushels.

Long summer days, with a maximum of sunshine, with a clear, dry bracing air at all times, is a feature of the climate of Southwestern Alberta. The average number of hours of sunshine registered at Lethbridge over a period of 14 years is 2354, or nearly seven hours a day. This, together with the altitude, makes the climate one in which lung troubles are almost unknown.



*A big Southwestern Alberta coal mine. Two thousand tons daily capacity. Fuel is plentiful and cheap in Alberta.*

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## Land of Opportunity

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### The Soil

The soil of Southwestern Alberta is a glacial drift, and is generally characterized as a rich, deep chocolate loam. Generally speaking, it varies from a clay loam to a fine sandy loam, with all the constituents to make it productive of wheat of a high protein content. Nitrogen, phosphorus calcium, magnesium, potassium and carbonates are all represented. It has been analyzed and shown to contain enough of these components to raise at least 100 thirty-bushel crops of wheat. The only constituent which would be lacking would be the nitrogen, and this is readily supplied by growing leguminous crops in rotation. It is worthy of special note that Southwestern Alberta is a natural legume country. When the first settlers came they were struck by the presence of large quantities of wild peavine among the natural grasses. The soil has a limestone base, which is a natural feeding ground for the legumes required to return depleted nitrogen to the constituents necessary to grow large crops. There is no expensive liming of land needed to sweeten it up to grow alfalfa, sweet clover and other legumes. Farmers in Wisconsin and Illinois, on \$200 per acre land, spend \$10 to \$20 per acre every ten years on their land to apply some two tons of lime per acre to counteract the acid in the soil, thus preparing it for the growing of alfalfa and the clovers. Southwestern Alberta's soil is sweet, rich in lime, and nitrogen-restoring forage crops can be grown in profusion. Alkali is almost unknown, even in the irrigated areas. Abandonment of irrigated land owing to alkali seepage is almost negligible even on the pioneer irrigation project of the Southwest, which has been in operation more than 20 years.

One of the features of the soil of Southwestern Alberta is its moisture-retaining capacity, which makes it possible to conserve moisture by various systems of cultivation, thus growing a maximum crop with a minimum of precipitation.

### Other Features

Lying as it does, on the immediate eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, Southwestern Alberta is, generally speaking, well watered. There are many streams and springs, and well water is

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## Southwestern Alberta

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almost universally available, which is an important feature in the agricultural industry. The Old Man, Waterton, St. Marys, Belly and Little Bow Rivers form the principal drainage. These are, as a rule, confined within high banks, and floods are exceptional.

Cyclones and tornadoes are unknown in Southwestern Alberta, and loss of life from these elemental forces has never been recorded. Heavy winter snowfalls are uncommon, and when these do fall, they are generally carried away within the space of a few weeks by the Chinook winds. Motor cars are in use, generally speaking, twelve months a year.

### **Dry Farming**

Dry farming, which term is used in contrast to irrigated farming in the sections "under the ditch," is by far the larger agricultural enterprise of the district. Eighty per cent of the grain crop raised is spring wheat, and the famous Marquis wheat, which was first propagated in Canada, is the principal variety of this crop raised. Its wonderful flour and baking qualities are too well known throughout the bread-eating world to require comment here. Oats, barley, rye and flax are also grown throughout Southwestern Alberta, while forage crops such as corn, alfalfa, sweet clover and the grasses, are beginning to enter quite largely into the wheat farmer's rotation. Essentially, however, the country is a wheat country, though its splendid climate for stock raising is making the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep an important sideline on the wheat farms.

The average wheat farm is 320 acres. The land is surveyed in "sections" a mile square with roadways every mile east and west, and every two miles north and south. Each section is divided into "quarters" containing 160 acres. Two quarters comprise the average wheat farm of the average farmer, though there are many large wheat farms of two to five or eight sections. The tendency, however, is to break up the larger holdings, and it is this process which is the opportunity for new settlers in practically every district of Southwestern Alberta.



*View ahead and alfalfa, a typical Southwestern Alberta rotation. Alfalfa and Sweet Clover both do well here.*

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## Land of Opportunity

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Generally speaking, the type of farming followed on the wheat farms of Southwestern Alberta is what is known as the "*summerfallow*" system, whereby half the land is summerfallowed, or summer-tilled each year, while the other half is in crop. This system, which is fairly distinctive of Western Canada's great wheat belt, is very beneficial in keeping down weed growth, conserving the moisture for the following year's grain crop, and releasing plant food to be available for whatever crop is planted on the summerfallowed land. More and more, however, other crops are being worked into the rotation, and now a combination of wheat, followed by sweet clover, followed by corn is coming into use as a three-year rotation, allowing for the carrying of a considerable quantity of livestock, maintaining the fertility of the soil, and reducing the uncertainty of the one-crop system of farming, which has always characterized the first 20 or 30 years of pioneering in the plains area, both in Canada and the United States.

Alberta Government crop statistics over the constituencies comprising Southwestern Alberta for a period of three years follow, and will give a very good idea of average crops during the pioneering period:

	1923	1924	1925	5-year Average
Cardston . . . . .	31	24	14	24
Warner . . . . .	19½	13	10	13
Lethbridge . . . . .	24	12	17	15
Taber . . . . .	20	12	12	15
Macleod . . . . .	21	14	14	13½
Little Bow . . . . .	32	15½	17	19
Pincher . . . . .	27	21	13	19

The five-year average yields of oats and barley follow:

	Oats	Barley
Cardston . . . . .	37	25
Warner . . . . .	20	12
Lethbridge . . . . .	25	22
Taber . . . . .	26	23
Macleod . . . . .	24	13
Little Bow . . . . .	35	20
Pincher . . . . .	32	23

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## **Land of Opportunity**

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Wheat comprises more than 80 per cent. of the land cropped, barley and oats being grown mainly to supply feed for the work stock.

### **Livestock and Dairying**

Following the first rush of wheat growing, livestock and dairying are coming into more prominence. The after-war depression in agriculture which affected farming everywhere on the North American continent, has brought this phase of farming into relief. Splendid creameries and dairy stations have been established. A growing number of cattle, hogs and sheep are being turned off each year. In the winter of 1925-26, more than 40,000 head of lambs were on feed in the irrigated districts of Southwestern Alberta. With corn, alfalfa and sweet clover, has come an increase in livestock on both dry and irrigated farms, bringing millions of dollars of new wealth to the country, and with opportunities of unlimited expansion. Owing to the mild winter climate, livestock and dairying enterprises can be carried on at a minimum cost of production.

### **The Corn Crop**

A new feature has entered into farming throughout Southwestern Alberta during the past five years. In that time the corn acreage has grown from 15,000 acres to over 70,000 acres in Alberta, and the Southwest has been a leader in the new movement extending the corn belt north. Both flints and dents are grown, the former for hogging off and the latter for forage. In November, 1925, more than 2600 ears of corn, ripened in Southern Alberta, were shown at the Lethbridge Corn Show. The corn acreage in Alberta will exceed 100,000 acres in 1926, and will continue to grow rapidly. Owing to the dry fall and winter weather, usual in Southern Alberta, corn can be hogged off practically every year, making for a minimum of expense in handling the crop on a large acreage. Harvesting expense is cut to a minimum. The use of cheaply constructed trench silos has proven a complete success on farms where winter storage of the corn crop is wanted. The growing of corn is the greatest single factor which



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## **Southwestern Alberta**

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has entered into the farming movement in Southwestern Alberta in the past five years, and paves the way to greatly increased production of crops and livestock on both dry and irrigated farms.

### **Sugar Beets**

With the advent of the sugar beet factory at Raymond in 1925, well over 5000 acres of beets were grown, and half a million dollars' worth of sugar manufactured the first year. The sugar company hopes to establish at least five factories in the irrigated areas of Southwestern Alberta, and large increases in land values are certain to result. The establishment of this industry may be expected to lead also to the establishment of canning concerns, more dairying with the attendant butter, cheese and milk factories, together with other basic factories capable of handling the products of both irrigated and dry lands.

### **The Farm Home**

Though Southwestern Alberta, generally speaking, is not a treed country in its natural state, trees can be grown to splendid advantage in all parts of the area, and many beautifully shaded farm homes attest to this fact. Windbreaks about homes and gardens are grown in a few years, with the result that fine gardens, containing everything in the way of small fruits and vegetables are to be seen. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, and certain species of apples, cherries and plums are grown quite easily.

### **Markets and Transportation**

Railways and highways cover the whole of Southwestern Alberta, furnishing a complete transportation system for the farmer. Seven branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway now serve the district, and charters for two extensions have been applied for, one of which is being built 30 miles west from Cardston during 1926.

Markets are close to the farmer in practically every district. Every town and village has from one to seven grain elevators. Stockyards for handling livestock are also found at frequent intervals along the railway lines.



*\$1,500,000 Sugar factory of Canadian Sugar Industries, Ltd., at Raymond, capable of handling 100,000 tons of beets annually.*

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## Southwestern Alberta

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Co-operative selling of farm products has reached a high state of advancement in Southwestern Alberta. The Alberta Wheat Pool is the oldest co-operative pool selling organization in Western Canada. In 1926 it will handle its third crop. More than 36,000 farmers belong to this pool, which in 1924 secured for the growers a price of \$1.66 per bushel for No. 1 wheat, f.o.b. Fort William. The Wheat Pool is also making use of the new grain route to the Pacific Coast, via Vancouver, thus cutting off a couple of cents per bushel in transportation costs. Livestock pools, dairy and poultry pools are now being established, and their early dealings give rise to the belief that they will be as successful as the Wheat Pool.

### **Educational System**

In the 21 years since Alberta attained provincehood a splendid system of primary and secondary schools, and a well equipped and staffed Provincial University have been built up. In many rural districts consolidated schools offer the best in primary education. Schools are aided by Provincial Government grants, and the remainder of the cost is covered by a direct land tax. Along with the school system, the various religious bodies have established themselves in every part of Southwestern Alberta, and churches and schools are within easy reach of every settler. The automobile, the telephone and the radio have taken away all the loneliness of the pioneer days. The telephone system in Alberta is Government-owned and operated, and special attention has been given to rural service. There is practically no district of Southwestern Alberta today without its rural telephone lines. Rural telephone service costs an average of \$24 per annum. During 1925 universal service was established between Alberta and U. S. and Eastern Canada points via Sweet Grass-Coutts, and long distance conversations with Montreal, Chicago, Minneapolis and New York are not now uncommon.

### **Government**

Alberta is governed by a Provincial Legislature from which the Premier and his Cabinet are chosen. Laws are well administered. The Alberta Provincial Police force is under direct control of

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## Land of Opportunity

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the Government and is an efficient body of men. There is no county system of government, with the result that the Provincial government also carries on much of the local government, thus doing away with expensive county government systems. The nearest approach to the county system is the rural municipality, which is a small organization of a few townships, mostly concerned in keeping roads in condition.

### Taxation

Taxation is low in Alberta. The only taxes levied are land taxes. There is no levy on personal property. Assessment is, accordingly, based only on the land, not on the value of the buildings, livestock or other property thereon. The average tax on 160 acres of land in Southwestern Alberta in 1925 was between \$30 and \$40 for all purposes, municipal, school and state. This compares with an average tax on farm lands of \$1.78 per \$100 of valuation in California, of from 50 cents to \$2 an acre on lands in Colorado, of over 60 cents an acre in Nebraska, of over 83 cents in Minnesota, none of these figures including tax on livestock and improvements, which are taxed in many states, but are not taxed in Alberta.

### Fuel

Settlers in Southwestern Alberta have a plentiful supply of cheap fuel to draw upon. The whole countryside, almost, is underlaid with a good quality of sub-bituminous coal, and many small mines, widely scattered, supply the farm demand for coal, which is the principal fuel used. This is available at \$3 to \$5 at the pit mouth. Large mines employing about 4000 men exist at Taber, Lethbridge and in the Crow's Nest Pass region of the Rocky Mountains, and besides supplying the fuel demands over a wide area of Western Canada, these mining camps provide an excellent market for much Southwestern Alberta produce.

Large gas fields also exist in Southern Alberta, and a new oil field, containing Royalite No. 4 well of the Imperial Oil Co., producing 20,000 barrels of pure gasoline monthly, has been opened up during the past two years. A wonderful new industry is thus being added to Southern Alberta.

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## Southwestern Alberta

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### Agricultural Advice

At Lethbridge the Canadian Government has established an Experimental Farm which carries on experiments in both dry and irrigated farming. At Claresholm and Raymond, both in Southwestern Alberta, the Alberta Government has established Demonstration Farms, where practical demonstrations in farming methods suitable to the district may be seen. In addition, district agriculturists are employed by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, who are at the call of farmers at all times to help them with their problems. In this way, the new settler today has many avenues through which to get advice, so that he may escape the mistakes made by the pioneers who opened the country to farming. Community organizations to aid the spread of the best farming methods are being formed in many sections. The result is that better farming returns are being shown year by year, and the development of Southwestern Alberta into its second phase agriculturally—the *permanent stage which follows the pioneering days*—is well under way.

### Recreational Advantages

Southwestern Alberta is a paradise for the tourist. With its mountains to the west, its lakes and its mountain streams, its wonderful scenery, it offers what is lacking in so many farming districts of the great plains area of the North American continent. Three or four hours' travel by automobile will take one into the heart of the mountains. Game abounds. Hungarian partridge, prairie chicken, ducks and geese, and in the foothills and mountains deer and bear, sheep and goats all add to the color of life in Southwestern Alberta. The mountain streams abound with fish. There is pleasure in life in the Southwest. In the very Southwestern tip of Alberta is located one of Canada's National Parks, the Waterton National Park, with splendid lakes set between the great mountain ridges beckoning to the resident and the tourist alike. Tourist traffic in the summer months is reaching very large proportions, and is bringing much new wealth to the country annually. In this national park, the Great Northern Railway has secured a site of ten acres from the Canadian Government. During 1926 this great United



1—Southwestern Alberta trunk highway. 2—Scene at Waterton National Park. 3—Golf Course at Waterton National Park. 4—Replica of Great Northern Railway Hotel, under construction at Waterton National Park.

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## Southwestern Alberta

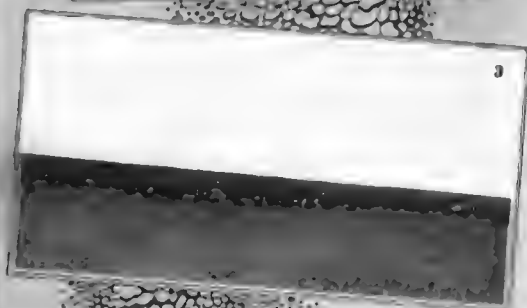
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States transportation system will erect a 500-room tourist hotel, chalets and other accommodation for the tourist public at an announced expenditure of \$1,000,000. The new hotel will be ready for the accommodation of guests at the beginning of the 1927 season. Waterton National Park is 43 miles from Cardston, 85 miles from Lethbridge, 60 miles from Macleod and 35 miles from Pincher, with good motor trails from each of these points.

### *Irrigation Farming*

Irrigation farming is carried on in the Lethbridge Northern project of 105,000 acres, the C. P. R. Lethbridge project of 100,000 acres, the Taber extension of 17,000 acres, and the United project of 35,000 acres, all within Southwestern Alberta. There is plenty of water for irrigating all the lands on these projects. The crops grown consist chiefly of wheat, oats, alfalfa and sugar beets. In 1925 a \$1,500,000 sugar factory was established at Raymond, by the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. of Salt Lake City, and the growing of sugar beets is destined to be an important feature of irrigation practice in the future. Dairying and stock raising are taking an ever-increasing place in the activities of the irrigated farm, with the result that the per acre yearly return is steadily increasing. Sugar beet raising and dairying are resulting in a definite movement to cut down the large farms in the irrigated area. Many farms of 320 acres of irrigated land or more exist, but for the next ten years the tendency will be to cut these down to 160- and 80-acre units, with the result that there is being made room for double the number of settlers now living on the projects. A number of farmers on irrigated land are doing exceedingly well on 80 acres at the present time, while, with beet growing, 40 acres will form the basis of a good farm home. The need of more settlers on irrigated lands as well as on dry lands throughout Southwestern Alberta forms the basis of a definite colonization movement which is following the homestead rush of 20 years ago in its natural order.

Gross returns of \$40 per acre on irrigated farms are quite possible, and with sugar beet growing coming in on a larger scale this figure



1—Alfalfa stacks. 2—Corn at Carmangay. 3—Cattle ranching scene at Macleod. 4—Part of 7200 lambs on winter feed on C. P. R. Central Farm, Coaldale.



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## Southwestern Alberta

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can be considerably exceeded. Good crops can be grown "under the ditch," as may be gathered from the following average irrigated crop yields made at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm over a period of 11 years:

Wheat	53 bushels per acre
Oats	108 bushels per acre
Barley	78 bushels per acre
Peas	41 bushels per acre
Potatoes	487 bushels per acre
Alfalfa	4.2 tons per acre

### **An Invitation to Come and See**

Come and see Southwestern Alberta. It is impossible within the confines of this small booklet to describe all its characteristics and all its opportunities for the new settler. It is impossible to describe the scenic grandeur of the mountain region which, each year, is drawing tourists by the thousands from the ends of the earth. But the Boards of Trade and community organizations of the towns and cities of Southwestern Alberta, which have collaborated in issuing this descriptive booklet, extend to you an invitation to come and see, to see and to settle among us, sharing the opportunities that abound in the rich natural resources of the country.

Especially does Southwestern Alberta offer an opportunity to the renter who is now paying from \$8 to \$15 per acre per annum for land in old established districts where land is worth from \$100 to \$300 per acre. In Southwestern Alberta this rent will soon pay for the land, and you will then own it, and be a land owner, rid of the burden of rent-paying forever. "*Make the rent pay for the land*" is the slogan of many a renter who has come to Southwestern Alberta during the past couple of decades, and who, from a small start, has become the proud possessor of 160 to 1000 acres of fertile wheat land, with the title in his own name. The same energy and thrift needed to pay \$10 per acre rent elsewhere will make the "renter" an owner here.

In the succeeding portion of this little book, the communities of Southwestern Alberta set forth in greater detail their own characteristic opportunities. Read what they say; they tell an interesting story.

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## Land of Opportunity

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### Alberta Wheat Yields

It is by comparison with other provinces and countries that Alberta's possibilities, chiefly in agriculture, are realized. Over a period of twenty years, Alberta has been able to keep in the front rank with respect to high average yields of grain. In that period Alberta's average yield of spring wheat, compared with other provinces and states of the Union, has been as follows:

Alberta .....	18.4 bushels per acre
Saskatchewan ....	16.9      "      "      "
Manitoba .....	16.7      "      "      "
Kansas .....	13.5      "      "      "
Minnesota .....	13.4      "      "      "
South Dakota ....	11.4      "      "      "
North Dakota . .	10.9      "      "      "

### Comparative Land Prices

Alberta also compares favorably with the states of the Union in the matter of average value of occupied farm lands, having one of the lowest averages on the continent. The following are the figures:

Alberta .....	\$24.00 per acre
Montana .....	22.15      "      "
Nevada .....	28.11      "      "
Colorado .....	35.40      "      "
Utah .....	48.26      "      "
North Dakota .....	41.10      "      "
Kansas .....	62.30      "      "
Idaho .....	69.43      "      "
South Dakota .....	71.40      "      "
Nebraska .....	87.91      "      "
Missouri .....	88.00      "      "
Minnesota .....	109.23      "      "
Iowa .....	227.09      "      "
Indiana .....	125.98      "      "

### Alberta's Production of Wheat

<i>Year</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Yield</i>
1906 .....	223,930 acres	5,932,269 bus.
1911 .....	1,639,974      "	36,602,000      "
1917 .....	2,897,300      "	52,992,100      "
1922 .....	5,765,595      "	65,730,693      "
1923 .....	5,172,643      "	144,834,000      "
1924 .....	5,573,813      "	61,311,943      "
1925 .....		101,000,000      "



*Galt Garbans and part of business section of City of Lethbridge, railway and commercial centre of Southwestern Alberta*

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Lethbridge Precipitation Figures for 12 Years

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Average 24 years
January -	-	0.50	1.09	0.73	0.46	0.06	0.84	0.56	0.43	0.48	0.66	0.30	0.66
February -	-	0.96	0.86	0.27	0.76	0.95	1.21	0.47	0.41	0.42	1.04	0.99	0.65
March -	-	1.12	0.22	0.10	0.66	0.75	0.89	1.42	0.81	0.75	0.69	2.26	0.74
April -	-	0.54	0.04	1.57	0.13	0.47	4.37	1.19	2.57	1.09	0.56	1.99	0.95
May -	-	0.29	3.03	0.95	0.58	1.75	1.66	0.96	0.89	3.48	1.17	0.43	2.46
June -	-	2.48	4.84	1.42	0.75	0.56	0.40	1.04	1.87	4.45	3.82	3.40	2.74
July -	-	0.93	3.44	1.37	0.85	1.06	2.59	3.23	2.30	2.55	0.54	0.82	1.84
August -	-	3.59	2.97	2.00	1.23	1.05	0.20	0.46	0.40	1.01	2.91	1.85	1.74
September -	-	1.07	1.32	1.67	1.07	2.04	0.05	1.29	0.81	0.18	1.46	4.86	1.64
October -	-	2.17	0.96	0.72	0.24	1.78	0.99	0.23	0.78	0.55	0.59	1.08	0.86
November -	-	0.63	0.75	0.00	0.43	1.26	0.06	1.73	0.47	0.53	1.02	0.16	0.59
December -	-	1.19	0.27	1.13	0.46	0.55	0.79	0.19	0.60	0.91	1.54	0.62	0.62
Year Totals -	16.52	17.27	24.57	11.93	7.62	12.28	14.05	12.77	12.34	16.40	16.00	18.76	15.49

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## Southwestern Alberta

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*Squaw Corn in Foreground, Sunflowers in the Rear*

Rust does not attack wheat in Southwestern Alberta. Proximity to the mountains, together with the higher altitude, cause nights to be comfortably cool, even after the hottest days, and the rust organisms are completely checked.

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Corn, alfalfa and sweet clover acreages are doubling almost every year in Southwestern Alberta. These can be grown on a large scale on the big wheat farms. Land that will grow these crops along with wheat is worth \$125 to \$200 an acre in the United States. The same land can be bought in Southwestern Alberta for \$10 to \$40.

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Alberta has a coal reserve of 1,035,629 million tons, or 21 per cent. of the known coal reserve of all North America. Southwestern Alberta is underlaid with coal, providing cheap fuel in all districts.



*Sheep and Cows Thrive on Alberta Pastures*

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## Land of Opportunity

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### *Tourist Information*

#### **Tourists Coming Into Canada**

A non-resident of Canada may enter his automobile for touring purposes in Canada by complying with the requirements of the following summary of the regulations of the Department of Customs:

##### **Temporary Admission—Twenty-four Hours**

Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port of Customs for touring purposes for a period not exceeding 24 hours, by the owner surrendering his State license card, which is handed back to him on his return journey.

##### **Temporary Admission—Two Days to One Month**

Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port of Customs for touring purposes for a period of one month, by filling in a prescribed form (E. 50) made out in duplicate; one copy kept on file by the Canadian Customs official and one copy retained by the tourist. The original and duplicate are compared when the tourist makes his exit from Canada.

##### **Temporary Admission—One to Six Months**

Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port of Customs for touring purposes, for a period of one to six months, by filling in the same form referred to, depositing \$25.00, and signing a bond in approved form for double the amount of the estimated duties on the vehicle, or securing a special bond of an incorporated guarantee company authorized to do business in Canada.

The automobile of any tourist not returning within the time limit is liable to seizure. Should an unforeseen delay occur, prolonging the time of stay in Canada beyond that mentioned in the tourists' permit, the Customs Department, Ottawa, should be communicated with at once.

#### **Tourists' Outfits**

1. Persons visiting Canada for a limited period of time, for health or pleasure, may bring with them such guns, fishing rods, canoes, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, musical instruments, kodaks, etc., as they require while in Canada for their own use and not for gain or hire, upon reporting same to the Customs officer at the port of entry and depositing with him a sum of money equal to the duty on such articles, and the money thus deposited may be refunded if the articles are exported outwards and identified at the Customs port where reported inwards, or at another port, within six months from time of entry; provided the articles are produced and their identity attested to before a Canadian Customs officer at the place of export or before a Customs officer at a place outside of Canada.

2. The tourist is required to furnish the Customs officer at the port of entry with a report or invoice of his outfit, in duplicate, one copy of which is to be returned to the tourist when signed by the Customs officer, with the amount deposited marked thereon.

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## Southwestern Alberta

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### *Information for Land Seekers and Intending Settlers*

Further information about Western Canada in general and Southwestern Alberta in particular can be secured from any Dominion Government Colonization Agent, or from the Colonization Agencies of the Canadian Pacific Railway in your district.

Canadian Government Colonization Agents in the United States are:

A. E. PILKIE,  
202 W. 5th St., Des Moines, Ia.

K. HADDELAND,  
329 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

O. G. RUTLEDGE,  
301 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N.Y.

J. M. McLACHLAN,  
10 Jefferson Ave., E., Detroit, Mich.

GEO. A. COOK,  
104 Central Ave., Great Falls, Mont.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has colonization agencies at many points in the United States.

In Great Britain and Ireland both the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway have colonization agencies located at London and elsewhere.

From the United States cheap rates for land seekers are in effect from border points. See any Canadian colonization agent on this point, or write the GENERAL SECRETARY, *Board of Trade, Lethbridge*, or the Secretary of any Board of Trade listed in this booklet.

Special freight rates on bona fide farm settlers' effects originating in the United States are granted by Canadian railways to Southwestern Alberta points.

Intending settlers living in Great Britain can come to Southwestern Alberta points under the assisted passage plan for about six pounds sterling.

Good land still sells in Southwestern Alberta at from \$10 to \$25 per acre close to a railroad. There are plenty of splendid opportunities for intending settlers. Now is the time to act.

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## **Land of Opportunity**

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### *The City of Lethbridge*

Now a city of 12,000 people.

Became a city 21 years ago, with a population of 5,000.

Grew from a coal-mining village and cow town established 40 years ago.

Coal mining, ranching and farming are the basis of its trade and commerce.

The centre of the biggest irrigation projects in Canada.

It has natural gas for heat, light and power, and an abundance of good coal from mines adjacent to the city.

It is a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway with lines running north, south, east and west.

It lies close to the Rocky Mountains, with railways and highways leading through these mountains direct to the Pacific Coast.

Adjacent to Lethbridge and along the railway leading westward are some of the largest coal mines in Canada, producing the best qualities of soft coal for power and heat.

The city has Commission form of government.

It owns and operates a street car system with 11 miles of track, a waterworks system with a costly filtration plant, an electric lighting system, with cluster lights on the main streets.

Within the city are 36 miles of streets, graded and paved.

Residential streets have boulevards and shade trees, watered and cared for by the city.

Owned and maintained by the public are: A fine Fair Ground with buildings that cost \$100,000; three public parks covering 303 acres, including Galt Gardens, centrally located and generally recognized as the finest park of its size in Western Canada; seven public school buildings, including a High school and a Roman Catholic school; a modern hospital; a public library; a large Y. M. C. A. building, and golf links.

In the city are 12 churches, three lodge buildings, one opera house seating 800 people, and three smaller theatres.



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## Southwestern Alberta

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Among other organizations, Lethbridge has an active Board of Trade, two Service Clubs, ten or more Lodges, a Women's Civic Club, a Y.M.C.A., Athletic Clubs with grounds and buildings for golf, football, baseball, tennis, lawn bowling, hockey, curling and other games.

Among the privately owned businesses there are six banks, two wholesale grocers, four wholesale fruit houses, a large flour mill and grain elevator, a brewery (one of the largest in Western Canada), and several small factories.

Within the territory served by the wholesale trade of Lethbridge there are about 75 trading centres and a population of about 100,000.

In Lethbridge are headquarters for the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, the C. P. R. Irrigation System of Southern Alberta, the Southern Alberta Wool Growers' Association; also district headquarters for Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Alberta Provincial Police, Alberta Government Telephones, and the Alberta Irrigation Council.

Lethbridge is a judicial centre, with resident judge and other officials of the courts, and over twenty practising lawyers.

To Waterton National Park, which connects with Glacier Park and in which the Great Northern Railway is this year building a million dollar tourist hotel, it is a three or four hour trip by automobile over good roads from Lethbridge.

Lethbridge lies on the main tourist highways from Great Falls northward and from Winnipeg to Vancouver, the "Sunshine Trail" and the "All Red Route."

During 1925 the C. P. Ry. shipped from the district tributary to Lethbridge products grown or mined in that district 2,400,000 tons of coal, 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, 53,129 head of cattle, 58,329 head of hogs, 56,075 head of sheep, 1,600,000 pounds of wool, 8,800,000 pounds of beet sugar.

The city at this time offers openings for industries and trade which will handle the increasing volume of produce coming from mines and farms in the district, particularly those which will come from diversified farming on the vast tracts of land now being brought under irrigation.

**SOUTHWESTERN ALBERTA**  
CANADA

**LEGEND**

**IRRIGATION DISTRICTS**

① Lethbridge Northern ② C.P.R. Lethbridge  
③ Taber ④ United ⑤ C.P.R. Magrath Raymond  
(Partly Constructed)

**MOTOR HIGHWAYS**

— Sunshine Trail  
— Red Trail & Waterton Park Trail  
— Other main Trails

**Geographical Features:**

- Rivers:** Bow River, Milk River, Oldman River, Smoky River, Belly River, Assiniboine River, Red Deer River, Elbow River, Sturgeon River, Peace River, Athabasca River, Saskatchewan River, Assiniboine River, Red Deer River, Elbow River, Sturgeon River, Peace River, Athabasca River, Saskatchewan River.
- Mountains:** Sentinel Mt., Mount St. Helens, Mount Hood, Mount Rainier, Mount Adams, Mount Baker, Mount Pierce, Mount Garfield, Mount Washington, Mount Jefferson, Mount Franklin, Mount Stuart, Mount Baker, Mount Rainier, Mount Adams, Mount Pierce, Mount Garfield, Mount Washington, Mount Jefferson, Mount Franklin, Mount Stuart.
- Glaciers:** Glacier National Park, Waterton National Park.

**Other Features:**

- International Boundary:** Between Canada and the United States.
- State of Montana:** Located to the east of the international boundary.
- Distances:** 55 miles to Calgary, 108 miles to Cranbrook, 75 miles to Medicine Hat, 42 miles to Shelby, 150 miles to Great Falls.




**LEGEND**

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42 MILES TO  
SHELBY

Σ 0 Z T A Z A

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## Land of Opportunity

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### Cardston and District



*The big white Temple at Cardston.*

Cardston! 'Tis said, "*Better to be born lucky than rich,*" but Cardston is both, lucky in strategic location, rich in the wealth of her fertile soil. Located on the terminus of the C. P. R. branch line from Lethbridge and in the south-west corner of Alberta, 14 miles north of the U. S. boundary, it naturally becomes the distributing centre of seven smaller towns, 23 school districts and 13 post offices. It is on the cross roads to two National Parks on the famous Blue Trail (Grand Canyon to Banff), about 25 miles north of Glacier National Park, Montana, and the same distance east of Waterton National Park, Alberta. It is the *gateway* to these *National Playgrounds*.

On the south-west from Cardston is a rolling country well watered with lakes, springs and creeks, suitable for mixed farming and dairying. In all other directions it is undulating to level prairie with some of the richest, most fertile soil that Great Nature has endowed the continent.

Cardston is called "*The Temple City of Canada,*" because of the large light grey granite Latter-Day Saint (*Mormon*) Temple, which is erected in the centre of the town, a unique and imposing structure and a great tourist attraction. Its business houses are well managed and compete effectively with the mail order business. As a

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## Southwestern Alberta

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trade centre it is known as the "Hub of the South-West." It is the social, educational and musical centre as well as business centre of the district. It also has an efficient municipal hospital.

From the year 1887 when, by squatter's right, C. O. Card first claimed Cardston as a homestead, to the year 1902, July 2, when Cardston was incorporated into a town; and again in 1905 when the railroad entered, and also in 1907 when the town installed its own electric light and water system, its growth has never ceased from year to year. 1926 will be Cardston's year!

### Opportunities

There are opportunities for all law abiding, frugal, "temperate," progressive citizens to come here and make a permanent home by purchasing some of the surplus farm lands or dairy lands of the district. "Temperate" is emphasized as Cardston is the pioneer prohibition district of Alberta and hopes always to remain in a prohibition area. The average price of good farming land is \$35 to \$45 per acre, mixed farming land \$15 to \$25, ranch and livestock land \$8 to \$15, and most of this partly to well improved, with fences, buildings, cultivation, etc. In addition to the above lands is the splendid

### United Irrigation District

which is north-west of Cardston 16 miles. A tract of 36,000 irrigable acres of good home places of from 80 to 160 acres, more or less, can be purchased at an average of \$50 per acre. The irrigation water costs less than \$15 per acre spread over a term of 30 years, annual water rate now less than \$2 per acre.

A letter of John S. Smith is copied hereunder to show what has been and can be done on well tilled farms:

CARDSTON, *Alberta, Canada,*  
February 12th, 1926.

MR. J. Y. CARD,  
*President Cardston Board of Trade,*  
Cardston, Alberta.

DEAR SIR,—

In answer to your request for a statement concerning the returns from Smith Brothers' farm at Hill Spring, we are pleased to reply.

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## Land of Opportunity

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We have not kept a record of the returns prior to 1920, but during the five years since that time our yield of wheat has averaged 46 bushels to the acre. Our yield of oats has averaged 78½. Of course you realize that this grain has been sown on nothing but summer-fallow, which has been well prepared. The average price during those five years has been \$55 per acre. This is the gross returns for the wheat. The oats we have not sold but have used them on the farm for horse feed and have also fed beef one year.

Yours truly,

SMITH BROTHERS, LTD.

Per (*Sgd.*) J. S. Smith.

Cardston is a young city of more than 2000 people with a large combined public and high school worth \$100,000, and new high school to be erected this year to take care of the increasing population. It also has several churches, a municipal hospital, court house and other necessary public buildings.

The average rainfall of the district is 19 inches—plenty for non-irrigated farms. Average yield of wheat about 25 bushels per acre.

Method of farming: Summer-fallow or rotation of crops.

Principal crop: (1) Wheat; (2) Dairy Products, beef and hogs.

Coal costs \$7 to \$9 per ton and is partly supplied by local mines.

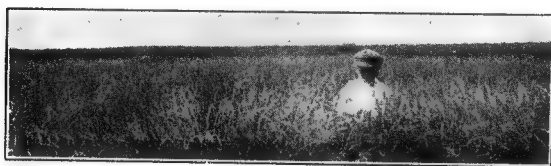
Cardston and District offers the ideal home—good schools, good water and good neighbors.

Come and look us over. *Welcome!*

For further information write direct to CARDSTON BOARD OF TRADE, *Cardston, Alberta, Canada.*

—○—

Alberta's wheat area in 1924 was 5,573,813 acres.



*Meadow Fescue*

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Southwestern Alberta

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*Lethbridge City prides itself on its beautiful homes,  
parks and well-kept boulevarded streets.*

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## Land of Opportunity

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### *Carmangay and District*



*The Hubka Farm Home at Carmangay. Black summer-fallow field in the foreground*

The accompanying photograph shows the farm of Frank Hubka, who came into the Carmangay district as a homesteader twenty years ago. Today he has five quarter sections of land fully paid for with excellent buildings. During that time he has never had a total failure and his average yield over the twenty years has been 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. He is a strong advocate of mixed farming and was one of the first to try corn. In 1925 he had 160 acres in this fodder crop. His corn ranked high among the prize winners at the Lethbridge Corn Show. He runs a large number of cattle and horses, and altogether is a successful type of farmer.

Another farmer who has made a splendid showing in the district is Mr. William Jensen, who came from the State of Iowa in 1910. Like Mr. Hubka, he is an enthusiast for corn. In 1925, from an acreage of 160 acres of this feed, he finished 700 lambs and 50 hogs, topping the market at 12 cents a pound for his lambs. His cattle also did exceptionally well during the winter foraging on this corn land. Instead of lying idle, his summerfallow is now made to do double duty by planting it to corn. His lambs finished in less than three months. Mr. Jensen

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## Southwestern Alberta

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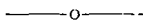
plans on 200 acres of corn in 1926 and will finish 1000 lambs and 100 hogs in addition to providing winter forage for his cattle. In 1925 his profit from lambs and hogs was over \$2000. Mr. Jensen plants his corn with a two-row lister, which he finds very economical in big-scale corn-growing.

The example set by these two men is being followed by scores of other farmers in the district and it is estimated that 1926 will see 4000 acres planted to corn in the Carmangay district.

### **Town of Carmangay**

The Town of Carmangay, which has a population of about 500, serves a territory 150 miles square. It is situated on the Aldersyde branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and has all the conveniences of an up-to-date farming community with banks and five elevators. In its early development stages, Carmangay was the center of what was known as "Bonanza farms." Huge acreages planted to wheat were controlled by syndicates and farmed in a big way. Gradually these bonanza farms have been cut down into smaller individual holdings. The process is still going on and offers to the new settler an exceptional opportunity for securing splendid land at low cost.

Inquiries concerning the Carmangay district should be addressed to the SECRETARY, *Board of Trade, Carmangay, Alberta, Canada.*



In 1924 Alberta had 875,923 horses, 431,237 milch cows, 1,629,815 all cattle, 206,458 sheep and 1,016,380 swine.

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Poultry do well in Alberta. More than 6,000,000 birds are kept on Alberta farms. Lethbridge Barred Rocks won the international egg laying contest for heavy birds in Michigan in 1925.

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Alberta's butter production jumped from 813,000 pounds in 1905 to 21,500,000 pounds in 1924. Alberta is a great dairying country.



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## Land of Opportunity

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### Coutts-Sweet Grass



*The Maple Leaf Refinery at Coutts-Sweet Grass on the Alberta-Montana border. Capacity of plant 2,500 barrels daily.*

Coutts-Sweet Grass, the border towns of Southern Alberta and Northern Montana, population 800, is situated in the heart of a rich farming community, and one of the world's largest oil fields, and the two towns, though politically separated by the international line, are socially one community.

Situated 66 miles south east of Lethbridge on the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railway is the gateway to Alberta, and while the surrounding district, being homestead land, has not received the advertising that other sections had by real-estate agents and large land owners, is not without features that should be attractive to those farming high priced land in the thickly settled areas.

It is the history of all homesteading country that at some time or other they have had set-backs. We have had ours and the cause of it is not altogether one of climatic conditions.

To illustrate the point: It was just 12 miles from this town that the world's record flax crop was grown, on dry land. In 1916, John Hall raised 37 3-10 bushels to the acre on 73 acres, netting Mr. Hall \$96.00 per acre. Proper affidavits were taken and the facts published in the Sweet Grass Advocate, October 27, 1916, issue. Later Mr. Hall became discouraged during the dry years that we, in common with almost the entire west, suffered, and went to Florida. Yet since that time

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## Southwestern Alberta

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a man by the name of Swenson rented this farm and raised 8000 bushels of wheat in 1923; 14,000 bushels in 1924, and 12,000 in 1925, and is now buying the neighboring farm of 640 acres.

Then again, a farmer by the name of Chris. Ehli, seven miles east of town, in 1924 raised a crop of 48½ bushels of No. 1 Marquis wheat to the acre on an entire 160 acre field. Mr. Mellafont, a mile or so further east, raised 49 bushels to the acre on a 20 acre field; H. Volbrecht 48 bushels to the acre on 40 acres. These men all qualified for prizes given by the Summer Tillage Club and all figures were carefully verified.

Two bachelors living about eight miles north-east of Coutts, in 1924 raised 5500 bushels of No. 1 Marquis and 5300 bushels of the same, respectively, each without any help save at harvest. (Mr. Fred Otto and Wm. Cooksley).

We have good roads, schools, telephones, conducted under conditions that have rightfully made Alberta famous for these utilities. Also good stores, excellent hotel accommodations, and the press ably represented by the Sweet Grass-Sunburst Sun.

In addition to these advantages the oil industry has now become an industry of considerable magnitude. The accompanying photo will show the plant of the Maple Leaf Oil & Refining Co. These people are handling 2000 barrels a day, and contemplate adding considerably more capacity in the near future. The oil is piped direct from the field to the plant through the lines of the Illinois Pipe Line Company, holding a pipe line franchise.

Coutts-Sweet Grass, being the port of entry, welcomes thousands of United States tourists and settlers going into Alberta each year. The stream of tourists is growing yearly. In 1924, some 900 American automobiles passed through this port of entry. In 1925, this number grew to 6800. Coutts-Sweet Grass is on the International "Sunshine Trail" connecting Helena, Butte, Great Falls in Montana, and Salt Lake City in Utah with Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta. This road is now being gravelled, and made an all-weather highway, forming the nearest connection with the Roosevelt Highway in the United States to the Trans-Canada "All Red" Highway in Canada, thus giving closest connections with the Canadian Rockies.

For further information write direct to the Border Cities CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Coutts, Alberta, Canada, or Sweet Grass, Montana, U.S.A.

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## Land of Opportunity

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### *Macleod and District*



*Bird's-eye View of Macleod*

Population 1700. Finely graded streets and four miles of concrete sidewalks. Excellent power house and filtration plant insuring the very best of water supply and electric light. Business section is solidly built; mostly all stone-fronted buildings and business blocks. Excellent public, separate and high schools. First class municipal hospital with all modern equipment. Sub-divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Ry. Finances in excellent shape. Business and professional men of all classes doing business here. Excellent hotel accommodation.

#### **The Macleod District**

The Macleod district is one of the oldest settled farming communities in the west, and has long been noted as one of the finest farming and ranching districts of the Province of Alberta. Settled with British, American, Dutch and Swedish farmers and ranchers of a sturdy, thrifty type, the district has made steady progress, fortunately escaping the disadvantages that accompanied the land boom of earlier years in other districts.

In the central portion of the district diversified farming has been developed, with special attention latterly being paid to corn and sweet clover, and the raising of sheep and other livestock. A very high quality of wheat has been raised in this part of the district, where frost is unknown.

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## Southwestern Alberta

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The southern belt of the district, in the Waterton River valley, has also become noted for high yields as well as high quality of wheat.

The western portion of the district, with its fine nutritive grasses, has been given over largely to the raising of a very high quality of livestock. Here, too, however, wheat production has been successful.

The irrigated section of the district is served by the Lethbridge Northern irrigation project, and here all classes of agriculture can be carried on successfully.

Land for settlement is available in all parts of the district at reasonable terms, the fact that there has never been a land boom having maintained prices at fair levels. Surplus lands may be had by purchase at from \$15 an acre upward, and on the irrigated portion of the district irrigation farms are also available by purchase at moderate prices. No better opportunity awaits the incoming farmer anywhere in Alberta than in the Macleod district, where farmers now residing there have 15 and 20 years of experience behind them to prove the claims that are made for the district.

The whole of the Macleod district is well served by schools, which are a part of the modern school system in Alberta. There is also a splendid system of market roads throughout the district, and two main highways, gravelled, traverse the district, one running east and west, and forming part of the Trans-Canada Highway, and the other running north and south, and forming part of the famous Blue Trail, leading in from Glacier Park in Montana, through Alberta to Waterton and to the Banff National Park.

No difficulty is encountered in securing good well water in the district and the farms are well supplied in this respect.

The Macleod district, in brief, furnishes a sound proposition to the settler who is looking to establish a permanent farm home in this new land.

For further information apply to H. C. WINTER, *Secretary, Board of Trade, Macleod, Alberta, Canada.*

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## Land of Opportunity

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### *Magrath and District*



*The Hocking farm, typical of Magrath district  
farm homes*

Magrath, rightly called the "Garden City of Alberta," is the business and residential centre of a large area of highly-productive dry and irrigated lands. There are few districts in Western Canada more happily situated and none possessing citizens more contented and prosperous than the Magrath district.

The town boasts a population of 1200 and is growing steadily. The avenues of trees, beautiful lawns and gardens, and attractive homes make the town a desirable place in which to establish a permanent home. Cement sidewalks are found on the main streets, and an excellent lighting system gives electric power. The growth of the town from the date of its incorporation, July 24, 1907, has not been of the boom type, but it has been substantial. Today the town of Magrath has splendid public and high school, churches, stores, banks, lumber yards, etc., making it a desirable trading centre. It is served by the Cardston-Lethbridge branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the railway yards a cluster of elevators, capacity 210,000 bushels, furnish marketing facilities for the grain raised in the tributary district. Eight rural schools serve the district.

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## Southwestern Alberta

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Magrath is one of the main points on the Lethbridge-Cardston-Waterton National Park Highway, a few hours' automobile drive to the scenic heart of the Rocky Mountains, a fisherman's paradise. At Cardston the trail links up with the Blue Trail, which in turn carries the motorist south into Glacier National Park and the U. S. Pacific Northwest.

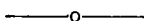
The townspeople and farmers are alike progressive. Magrath has more telephones per capita than any other town its size in the province. Further, it has the largest local of the United Farmers of Alberta, the Alberta organized farmers' association.

The Magrath district, in addition to the extensive areas of fertile non-irrigable lands surrounding it, has an intensively-cultivated block of irrigated lands. This block will shortly be enlarged when some 5000 more acres will be brought "under the ditch" through the extension of the C. P. R. canal system. This tract will furnish homes for scores of additional families. All kinds of grain, sugar beets, potatoes, small fruits, vegetables, etc., thrive in this district. Magrath is only 12 miles from a sugar factory, while Lethbridge offers a ready market for milk, cream, eggs and other farm products. Daily train service, also a motor truck service, link up Magrath with the city of Lethbridge.

South of Magrath immense tracts of fertile prairie land, for years used for grazing by large cattle outfits, now passed out of existence for the most part, are being broken up into farm units and offered at very attractive terms. The opening up of this rich stretch of virgin acreage offers golden opportunities to the homeseeker.

A hospitable welcome awaits you at Magrath, the Garden City.

For further information about the Magrath district write direct to E. PINGREE TANNER, *Secretary, U.F.A., Magrath, Alberta, Canada.*



In 1923 Alberta produced more than 140,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1925 the production again went over the 100,000,000 bushel mark.

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## Land of Opportunity

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### *Milk River and District*



*A smiling farm scene at Milk River, a district noted for its wheat, corn and livestock.*

The Milk River District, located within six miles from the Montana line, offers splendid opportunities to investors and homeseekers, as well as camping facilities to tourists.

Principal among the resources are good farming land reasonably priced, abundant good water from shallow wells, cheap fuel from the local coal mines, high school facilities, churches, sites on the river for creameries, mills, oil refineries or other industries, good marketing facilities coupled up with good roads to all parts of the district, and good rural schools in the farming communities.

The district has been firmly established as a reliable farming district by successful farming for the past eighteen years. Stock raising has been a success for the past forty years, cattle, horses and sheep maturing early on the rich virgin grass, climatic conditions being such that no shelter is necessary for any kind of stock the year round.

The principal crops are wheat, corn, barley, oats and rye. Corn growing has been especially profitable, and is a proven success, working in with other crops in rotation, solving the problem of diversified farming. Vegetables of all kinds

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## Southwestern Alberta

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are produced in abundance, gardening being very profitable on account of the high quality of the products raised.

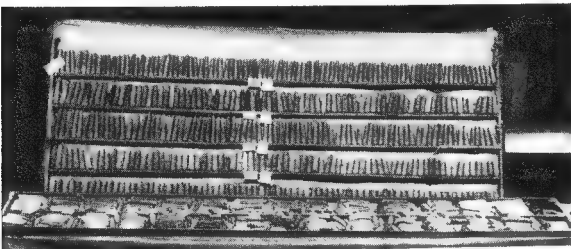
Poultry raising is carried on extensively and with good returns to the raiser, owing to the good market and ease of raising all kinds of fowls due to ideal climate.

Lying a few miles from the northern Montana oil fields, development of the oil district here can be expected soon.

Characteristic of the success of the farmers in this locality is the case of Nels Pedersen and Albert Loft, who started farming on a rented piece of land without equipment or capital. In ten years' time they purchased and paid for a section and a half of land, which they developed from raw prairie to a highly improved farm, a complete line of equipment including threshing rig, good new machinery, thirty head of work horses, seventy-five head of well bred cattle, paying for all out of their crops, with a comfortable cash balance.

Another is the case of J. B. Ellert who, in 18 years, has accumulated a section and three-quarters of land, a comfortable home, with the land highly improved and good farm buildings, complete line of farm equipment, stock and horses all clear, and substantially established financially, accumulated by his own success in farming.

To verify the above statements write the above named men, or W. J. QUINN, *Secretary of the Board of Trade, Milk River, Alberta, Canada.*



*Corn matures in Southern Alberta. Sample of 1925 corn as seen on display.*



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## Land of Opportunity

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### *Nobleford and District*



*Big farm team plowing in the Nobleford wheat district.  
Big teams make for cheap grain production in  
Southwestern Alberta.*

Nobleford, a thriving village situated eighteen miles north-west of Lethbridge, is happily provided for with excellent transportation facilities, being on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Lethbridge and Calgary, which gives a splendid train service between these points, and is also on the Black auto trail. It is substantially built up and contains the following places of business: Two general stores, one hardware store, one up-to-date hotel, a restaurant, bank, telephone office, two implement agencies, garage, livery barn, blacksmith and acetylene welding shop, pool and billiard hall, barber shop, chopping mill, five grain elevators (capacity 200,000 bushels), oil station, stock yards, lumber yard, church, modern two-roomed school and public hall. Besides many private wells the water supply is provided for by two public wells.

This particular district of which Nobleford is the business centre, holds the world's record for yield on a thousand acre plot of 54 bushels 23 pounds per acre of wheat. This soil is a chocolate loam with a clay subsoil, and some splendid yields have been recorded. The average precipitation for the last five years has been 15.17 inches, with an

average of 7.94 inches for the four growing months of May, June, July and August. The average wheat yield for the whole district during this period was 20.2 bushels an acre, while the average grain shipments was 318,000 bushels of wheat per year.

This village is very fortunate in being situated in the midst of some splendid irrigated and dry farming districts.

There are five distinct tributary communities, Keho to the north-west, in a dry farming district where some splendid yields have been recorded, and in this district is the large Keho Lake Reservoir of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, which gives promise of becoming a local summer resort. To the south, south-east and south-west extends a very large irrigated district, the Newlands, Rose Butte and Rocky Coulee communities. These all give promise to a future area of prosperous mixed farming farms. The Rocky Coulee section, besides being a good dry farming area in the past, has been noted as quite a stock centre. The White Lake district to the north of Rocky Coulee and west of Nobleford is one of the best built up districts in Alberta, and a crop failure in that section is rarely known. One farmer in this district who has kept a record for the past ten years, 1916 to 1925 inclusive, shows a record of 25 bushels of wheat to the acre grown on summer fallowed land; this is an excellent average for this long a period of years. Both Keho and White Lake districts boast of fox farms.

The people to the south of Nobleford are mostly of Holland extraction, while those in the remaining portions of the district are mainly of British origin.

Business opportunities in the town of Nobleford are, a doctor and a drug store.

Settlers are invited to the Nobleford district, and the Nobleford and District Board of Trade gladly put at the disposal of the prospective settlers their services, and furnish information regarding farming and other opportunities in this district. Prospective settlers will be looked after by a special committee of this Board. All communications should be directed to the SECRETARY of the Nobleford and District Board of Trade, *Nobleford, Alberta, Canada.*

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## Land of Opportunity

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### Pincher, Brocket, Cowley, Lundbreck and District



*Small combine harvester at work on E. G. Cook farm at Pincher in 1925 harvest. This type of harvester now coming into use in Southwestern Alberta effects a saving of 12 to 15 cents a bushel on the cost of producing wheat.*

Nestling in the foothills of the Rockies is this famous district, so well known for its mixed farming. Watered by many mountain streams, it is the rancher's paradise, and to prove that it is not outside the wheat belt, it took the first world's prize for wheat ever taken by Alberta when it captured the winter wheat prize in St. Louis, Mo.

The district is splendidly served by churches and schools. The Red Trail traverses its entire length, while it is served by the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Good town and rural telephone service covers the entire district.

There are many prosperous farmers in the district. William Robinson started farming here 20 years ago with very limited means. Today he owns a section of land and in 1925 threshed over 5000 bushels of wheat. Thomas Hammond of Ashvale community holds a record of 11,500 bushels off 200 acres; E. J. Scott of Summerview claims a high yield record of 5300 bushels off 80 acres. Earl G. Cook in 1925 had 900 acres in crop. He harvested the wheat with a combine,

proving that these machines are feasible in Southwestern Alberta. Seven cars out of nine shipped direct from the combine graded No. 1 Northern. These are only a very few of the successful farmers and ranchers of the district. Pincher-Brocket district has consistently won prizes at the Chicago International for timothy seed. In 1925 more than 200,000 pounds of timothy seed was produced in the district.

### LUNDBRECK

Lundbreck is a busy little hamlet situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and possesses several well equipped stores, hotel, blacksmith shop, garage, stockyards, elevator and coal mines. The surrounding country is particularly adapted to stock raising and mixed farming, there being plenty of shelter and numerous streams. About eight miles west of Lundbreck, the Rock Creek Hereford Ranch carries on a highly successful business of breeding pure bred Hereford cattle. Further north a small herd of Ayrshires has brought to the owner numerous first prizes, and exhibits from both these ranches appear at most of the fairs and stock shows.

A great advantage to stock raisers is the proximity of the Forest Reserve, where arrangements can be made to graze the surplus stock of the settlers during the summer months.

During the years 1919-1925, 5800 head of beef have been exported from this point, and approximately 1500 tons of hay are shipped each year to various markets.

### COWLEY

Cowley is an incorporated village on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and contains several up-to-date stores, blacksmith, hotel, garage, telephone exchange, bank, stockyards and elevators.

This enterprising village serves a district where wheat growing is one of the principal industries, although dairying and mixed farming is carried on to a considerable extent. The North Fork of the Old Man River runs through the centre of the district from north to south, and the Crow's Nest River from east to west. In addition there are several creeks emptying into these rivers.

The main highway passes through Pincher, Cowley and Lundbreck, the gravelling of this highway having been recently completed.

For further information write direct to SECRETARY, *Livingston Board of Trade, Pincher, Alberta, Canada.*

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## Land of Opportunity

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### *Raymond and District*



*The Fawns home at Raymond, showing what can be done in the way of growing trees and gardens in South-western Alberta.*

Raymond, which is located on the Cardston branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is known as "*The Sugar City*." It is a thriving town of 1600 people in the centre of a prosperous farming community, and is the home of the \$1,500,000 factory of the Canadian Sugar Factories, Limited, a subsidiary of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company of Salt Lake City, which owns some 25 sugar factories in the United States.

Raymond district raises big crops of sugar beets under irrigation farming, and splendid crops of hard spring wheat with and without irrigation. It ships an average of 500,000 bushels of wheat annually. In 1925 sugar beets in this district averaged about 11 tons, in the first year of operation of the new sugar factory. In 1912 Henry Holmes, of Raymond district, won the sweepstakes at the International Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge for best bushel of wheat, against strong world competition, and the district has several times figured high in the prize lists in both national and international competitions at Toronto, Ont., Chicago, Ill., and elsewhere.

Other crops grown in the Raymond district include alfalfa, oats, corn, flax, barley. The Raymond district is well adapted to livestock, and

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## Southwestern Alberta

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during the winter of 1925-26, large numbers of cattle and lambs were finished in the district on the pulp and molasses by-products of the sugar factory, alfalfa and grain. These feeds are also building up a fine dairying industry in the district.

Raymond is a lively town, well supplied with mercantile institutions, two banks, fine schools and churches and recreational centres. At Raymond is located the Alberta Government School of Agriculture and Demonstration Farm for the education of the boys and girls of the farms. This institution is carrying on special demonstration work in practical irrigation farming, dairying and winter feeding of livestock.

The Raymond district is well supplied with groves of trees on the majority of farms. Trees grow well, and give the countryside a homelike appearance. Strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits do well, while the district is especially noted for its fine potatoes and vegetables. One farmer at Welling, near Raymond, grew 170 acres of potatoes last year which averaged 11 tons per acre.

Walter H. Zobell is one of Raymond's good farmers. He has recorded the following yields for his sixteen years of wheat growing:

### Wheat Yield

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bus. per Acre</i>
1910 .....	25
1911 .....	30
1912 <i>grown on stubble</i> .....	22
1913 .....	23
1914 .....	16.5
1915 <i>hailed out</i> .....	00
1916 .....	52
1917 .....	36.5
1918 .....	28
1919 .....	18
1920 .....	37
1921 .....	27
1922 .....	28
1923 <i>partly hailed out</i> .....	33.4
1924 .....	40.3
1925 .....	42.5
Average for 16 years .....	28.7

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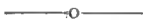
## Land of Opportunity

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Mr. Zobell has also a good record for his first year of sugar beet production. His yield on six acres was 19.5 tons per acre.

Nine years ago David F. Fawns built his home upon unbroken sod. Today it is surrounded by a bearing orchard of apples, crabs, pears, plums, cherries and all varieties of small fruits. His garden supplies an abundance of fresh vegetables for the home and farm. The variety of products and wealth of growth are a tribute to Raymond's climate and productive soils.

For further information about the Raymond district, write direct to the SECRETARY, *The Board of Trade, Raymond, Alberta, Canada.*



Alberta has 63,000,000 acres of arable land, with only 11,200,000 under cultivation. Plenty of room for more people.



*Gardens, orchards and apiaries in Southern Alberta add much to the color of life. Above is an apple tree in a Lethbridge district orchard, and below an apiary in the Coaldale irrigated district.*

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Southwestern Alberta

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*In the busy business district of Lethbridge, a city of more than 12,000 people in the heart of Southwestern Alberta.*



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## Land of Opportunity

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### *Stirling and District*



*The Michelsen home at Stirling. Mr. Michelsen came to Alberta with very small capital and is now a well-to-do farmer.*

Stirling is a village of 500 population, and is the junction of the Coutts, Cardston and Manyberries branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is situated 20 miles southeast of the city of Lethbridge, and being a junction point, is served with two trains each way daily. There are four general stores, a confectionery store, two elevators and a good hotel. The Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation system supplies water for the irrigated areas of the district. The land is comparatively level, the soil is fertile and varies from a heavy clay subsoil to a chocolate loam. Vegetables grow exceptionally well and many farmers are successful in raising all kinds of small fruits in addition to the hardier varieties of apples and plums. Shade trees are thrifty under irrigation as evidenced by the well treed streets and homes in the village.

Grain is grown quite successfully, while cattle and horses winter outside every winter and come through in good condition. Hog and sheep raising are coming more and more into prominence, while dairying is rapidly gaining a foothold. Primarily, however, the district has been a wheat raising area, and it is still the chief crop.

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## Southwestern Alberta

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On Stirling irrigated lands sugar beets are being raised successfully. The soil is well adapted to raising beets, and with the sugar factory at Raymond only six miles distant, this industry is due to increase. The sugar company has established a beet dump at this point to handle the beets raised in the Stirling district.

The feeding of by-products of the sugar factory is growing in favor, and dairymen who are feeding pulp and syrup along with alfalfa hay are getting results equal to the best summer pasture. Winter feeding of cattle and sheep for market is a growing industry in the district.

Poultry raising is on the increase. It is being carried on extensively in the village where the village lots, one and one-quarter acres in extent, make ideal small poultry farms. All village lots carry a full irrigation right.

Stirling is the social, educational and recreational centre for a large district, and all these activities are carried on under the best auspices. The United and L. D. S. Churches are active in these enterprises.

Andrew Michelsen came to Stirling from Utah in 1900. The first year he worked for the railway. He brought his family to Stirling in 1901, buying 80 acres of land. He came to the country with \$600, four old horses, a saddle pony and 12 head of cattle, mostly calves. The first year farming he raised 15 acres of oats, getting 600 bushels. He has been farming ever since, and has raised from 2000 to 12,000 bushels of grain annually. He has raised a family of four boys and three girls, and today he and his boys own 240 acres of irrigated land and 800 acres of wheat land. He also owns several lots in Stirling village, a beautiful modern home and out-buildings and about 85 head of horses and cattle. Mr. Michelsen originally came from Denmark and says he has done better financially in Southwestern Alberta than either in Denmark or Utah State. He has never made a dollar by speculation; everything has come from his land in Alberta. All his land and livestock are today free of encumbrances.

John Oler came to the Stirling district in the fall of 1902 from American Fork, Utah, U.S.A., with one team of horses, one cow and \$150 in cash.

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## Land of Opportunity

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He bought 40 acres of land, which he farmed until 1916 besides renting other land. In 1916 he bought 190 acres, of which 90 acres are irrigated, and raised 9000 bushels of grain that year. Since that time his annual crops have been from 2000 to 8000 bushels. He always raises a considerable acreage of potatoes, and they have averaged a good return, helping greatly in paying the living expenses of the family. He now owns 432 acres of which 104 acres are irrigated, with a modern home in Stirling, and is practically free of debt. He thinks Alberta is one of the finest countries in the world for the man who wants to work and use good methods.

Stirling District has more land available for settlers. For further information write to the SECRETARY, *Board of Trade, Stirling, Alberta, Canada.*



Agricultural production in Alberta in 1925 reached \$255,000,000.

The 1886 census gave the unorganized territory, which is now Alberta, a population of 5000. Now Alberta has 640,000 people, and is growing rapidly.



*Feeding steers in the winter feed lots at Raymond, where the big sugar factory provides plenty of by-products for a big livestock fattening industry*



5—A Dense Wind Break. 6—Bright Colored Flowers.  
7—Clover and Alfalfa. 8—Alfalfa Hay.

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## Land of Opportunity

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### *Warner and District*



*The Consolidated School at Warner serving the village and large rural territory. Southwestern Alberta prides itself on its fine school system.*

The village of Warner, population 300, is situated approximately 50 miles south of Lethbridge and 30 miles north of the Canada-United States boundary, in the centre of a large farming district devoted almost exclusively to the raising of wheat. In this district a complete crop failure is an unknown quantity, whereas the yields of wheat crops have varied from 15 to 50 bushels per acre. Prosperity is evident in the large number of well-improved farms in the vicinity—modern houses and well equipped barns and outbuildings being the rule, not the exception. Oats, barley, flax, corn and hay are raised alongside the wheat crops, with good results. The average successful farmer here summerfallows half of his cultivated land each year and, as stated above, a crop failure on land farmed in this manner is unknown. The soil is a chocolate loam with clay subsoil. In the last three years this district has gone extensively into hog raising and many carloads are shipped each season, while practically every farmer has a small bunch of cattle, its size depending on the amount of vacant pasture land adjacent. Many farmers are contemplating milking more cows, and quite a quantity of cream will be shipped in the summer.

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## Southwestern Alberta

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The first Consolidated School District in the Province of Alberta was established at Warner in 1914, and today a staff of six teachers is employed, with an attendance of over 200 children, conveyed to and from school by vans belonging to the district.

There is a perfect system of telephones—practically every farm in the surrounding country being connected up.

The village has a resident doctor and dentist, and it is thought that in the very near future a municipal hospital will be built.

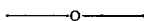
The Anglican, Roman Catholic, Evangelical and Lutheran church denominations are established, each denomination owning its own church and holding services regularly.

The Warner Hotel is noted as being one of the finest country hotels in Southern Alberta.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce is located here, also four general stores, one hardware store, one drug store, one lumber yard and two well-equipped garages.

Warner district affords today opportunities to the immigrant who has a certain amount of capital, that are unsurpassed in any part of Western Canada.

Any enquiries will be gladly answered by the SECRETARY, *Warner Board of Trade, Warner, Alberta, Canada.*



Motor to Southwestern Alberta. Landseekers from the United States can make the trip by automobile in comfort. It will combine business and pleasure. Cross the line into Canada at any port of entry. Drive north to the Trans-Canada Red Trail, and then drive west. The Red Trail from Winnipeg to Vancouver runs through Taber, Lethbridge, Macleod and Pincher, in the heart of Southwestern Alberta's wheat, mixed farming and irrigated belt. You are then only a couple of hours' run from the Rocky Mountains with their wealth of scenic grandeur.

Alberta has an area of 255,000 square miles, with a population average of 2.5 per square mile.

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## Land of Opportunity

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### *Taber and District*



*Sugar beets on irrigated farm at Taber*

Taber is a town of 1700 population situated 32 miles east of Lethbridge, surrounded on three sides by irrigation developments, and is the business centre of the district, with Barnwell, a thriving agricultural community six miles to the west, and is well provided with school facilities, stores and hotels, electric lights and waterworks. There are coal mines adjoining the town capable of producing 1500 tons daily of the highest grade domestic coal, which can be purchased for \$3 per ton at the mines.

#### **The Taber Irrigation District**

only \$16 per irrigated acre bonded indebtedness, and annual assessments for water and debenture purposes with interest will average from \$2 to \$2.50 per irrigated acre throughout the whole twenty year repayment period, at the end of which the project will be operated at a cost of only \$1 per acre per year with ample supply of water at all times.

The soil is a medium to light sandy loam, is easily worked, does not bake or crust and is not surpassed anywhere on the continent for irrigation purposes, producing wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, alfalfa, sweet clover, and all

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## Southwestern Alberta

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kinds of vegetables and small fruits of the highest quality. Dairying and the raising of sheep and hogs and bee keeping all yield good profits.

The following letter written by an actual settler speaks for itself:

TABER, ALBERTA,  
March 1st, 1926.

DEAR SIR,—

I have had many requests for a report on what can be accomplished on forty acres of irrigated land and thinking you may be interested in this subject I will give you a brief report on what can be done. To begin with we have in this district an excellent foundation to start farming on, which is rich fertile soil equal to anything in North America, an abundance of water to apply to this soil and plenty of warm sunshine to grow most anything that pleases you, and that is just what I am doing. I am growing everything that is pleasant to the taste as well as to the eye. During the past summer the children gathered from my garden as much as a wagon load of beautiful flowers of all descriptions and colors, and we have planted in our garden strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, rhubarb, cherries, plums, grapes, crab apples, and a few other of the larger varieties of apples, and in the past season we raised water-melons, cantaloupe, tomatoes, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers and all other varieties of garden products.

Following is a list of the grains grown in the season just past:

	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bus.</i>	<i>Bus.</i>
Winter wheat .....	8	362	45 per acre
Spring wheat .....	8	264	33 per acre
Oats .....	5	425	85 per acre
Hulless barley .....	5	200	40 per acre
Ripe corn .....	1½	75	50 per acre

These yields of grain are nothing to boast of but will give you an idea of what can be done the first season.

I have often been asked if forty acres would produce a good living. Two years ago I could not have answered that question, but today this little farm will answer for itself. Not only will it pro-



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## Land of Opportunity

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duce a living but it will give you a good profit as well.

This land I am speaking of was purchased from the Town of Taber at \$45 per acre. The total purchase price amounted to \$1800 and the past season the various products of this little farm amounted to \$2140 besides leaving a bountiful supply of vegetables and other eatables such as meats, eggs, butter, poultry, etc.

My family and myself came to Taber in the spring of 1924, too late to put in a crop. However we raised a good garden and lots of spuds, and also some fodder and feed which helped to keep down expenses. The balance of the season was spent in development work such as building fences and buildings and preparing the soil for 1925 crop.

We came here from the State of South Dakota where land values were from \$200 per acre and upward, driving through with a Ford truck loaded to the limit. We would not trade our \$45 per acre land here for four times the amount of the \$200 per acre land mentioned above, because we can produce more profit from what we have.

I will be glad to answer any inquiries concerning this little farm of which I have been writing.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. D. BASSETT.

Mr. Bassett will be glad to answer inquiries.

Irrigated farms may be purchased in this district at reasonable prices with a fair cash payment.

For further particulars or information regarding this district write to THE SECRETARY, *Board of Trade, Taber, Alberta, Canada.*

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### Natural Gas and Oil

Alberta has several large natural gas fields, those in active operation being at Medicine Hat, Bow Island, Foremost, Barnwell, Turner Valley and Viking. Four cities and several towns are now supplied with gas from these fields. Production in 1923 of natural gas was more than 6,400 million cubic feet. Petroleum has been discovered in several places. Considerable drilling is now being done.



Where Mountain  
and Prairie Meet.

A healthful Sun-  
shiny Climate free  
from Weather Ex-  
tremes.

Cheap and Pro-  
ductive Land.

*A Real Spot  
to  
Make a Home*

